BATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1892.

Subscription by Mail-Post-Pald. DAILY, Per Houth So So DAILY, Per Year So DAILY, Per Year So DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year So DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Nonth 76 WEEKLY, Per Year 1 So Itstage to Foreign Countries added. THE BUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all examples

amd starry for that purpose. THE RUN ran le had of Moure. South, Ainsie & Ch. 25 Inguarie Street, Minuel, London.

#### The South Aroused.

Senator FAULENER of West Virginia brings to New York an encouraging report of Democratic activity in the close States of the South. Speaking at Democratic Headquarters on Wednesday of the situation in his own State, Senator FAULENER remarked:

"Our paople are aroused as they never were before This year we have a great issue, the Force bill, which arenses Democratic patriotism and vigor as no other teese can."

Four years ago a change of 227 votes would have put West Virginia in the Republican column. This year, but for the Force bill issue, the result in that State would be still more doubtful. There would be grave danger of losing West Virginia's six electoral votes, were it not that Democrats are united in the determination that there shall be no Federal interference with elections, no bayonets at the polls, no Force bill, no Negro Domination.

A year ago Senator FAULKNER very modestly and sensibly declined a testimonial offered him in recognition of his conspicuous services in preventing the passage of the old Force bill by the Senate. He held that when all Democratic Senators had done their duty, no one should be singled out for special commendation, unless it should be the leader in the great fight, the Hon. ARTHUR P. GORMAN of Maryland. 'That memorable contest," wrote Senator FAULENER to his grateful constituents, made in the interest of good administration, the object of which was to preserve to the people the right to govern themselves and to maintain the purity of the elective franchise, will be remembered by all lovers of their country as the most remarkable parliamentary struggle which has occurred in our history. Among the Democratic minority, who for days and weeks, with wonderful patience, superb control, and undaunted courage resisted every effort of the extreme element of an arrogant and partisan majority to enact into law so un-American a measure, all, without exception, did their duty. animated by the highest patriotism."

The fight was successful, but it was not final. The defeat of the Democracy this fall means the enactment of a new Force bill, with all of its devilish and ruinous consequences to the South. The time has come again for Democrats, without exception, to do their duty; and the Force bill issue, as Senator FAULKNER says, is arousing Democratic patriotism and vigor as no

#### Should Intelligent Negroes Vote Against the Force Bill and Negro Domination? The following inquiry touches an interesting point:

" sin: If the Force bill or Negro Domination is the chief issue in the present campaign, and the Dem cratic party take the same stand on the question as you do, how can any negro conscientiously vote the Demo "A REPUBLICAN."

By Negro Domination is meant the domination of an illiterate, ignorant, and passionate pegro majority in a few of the Southern States, acting under the control of new scoundrels in the place of the carpet-baggers of old. By means of such a subenabled to plunder the Treasury of the States and thus enrich themselves. The scenes which were witnessed in South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, and some other Southern States after the war, illustrate the evils and the dangers of Negro Domination. Over and above this situation will stand the Federal supervisors of elections, who will have their own agents the Government to back them. will dictate that in all cases only Republicans and friends of the plunderers shall be admitted to office. This is what is meant by Federal interference promoting Negro Domination for the benefit of a gang of scoundrels with no purpose but to enrich themselves at the public expense.

Against such a combination as this, and, above all, against Federal interference with elections in all the States. North as well as South, every intelligent, patriotic citizen, who is not carried away by the violence of party feeling, will cast his ballot; and every intelligent, patriotic negro will vote against it as carnestly as every intelligent white.

## Society and Anarchy.

It is a suggestive thought that in this free republic, under this Government of the people, in this age of progress and enlightenment, nothing stands between so ciety and actual anarchy except the fear of

the military power. Yet such is the fact, and everybody should look at it squarely. In three of the oldest and greatest States of the Union the whole military force is required to preserve civilized society from disintegration, at the hands of organized savage bands, which need only the stimulation of success in their barbarous enterprise to draw to their assistance a vast horde of other savages, who would unite with them to tear down the pillars of the social structure.

It has been our pride and our boast in the past that law and order and liberty had here a sufficient defence in the law-abiding and liberty-loving spirit of the self-governed and governing people. European visitors to the United States are impressed most of all by the absence of the military uniforms so frequently encountered by thom at home. After our great civil war, the volunteer armies of both sides rapidly returned to peaceful pursuits. They were not soldiers by profession, but only soldiers for an emergency. Their natural taste and sphere were peaceful, and, there fore, the disbandment of the vast armies took place without difficulty. In a few months the sight of a military uniform became as rare as it had been before the beginning of hostilities. The Federal army shrank to petty proportions, it was employed almost wholly defending the Western frontier against red savages. The putting aside of the military spirit was so complete after the special occasion for its display had ed, that even the militia organizations of the States languished at that period. The people were tired of guns and gun-

music, and hence the maintenance of effective militia by the States has been task requiring much effort since 1865.

Our great communities are distinguished from the European also by the comparative numerical weakness of their police forces. Order has been maintained with less show of authority and with less display of physical power. More confidence has been manifested in the self-control and lawabiding spirit of the people. Riotous ebullitions have occurred, of course, when the small part of a community not under the restraint of reason, have given vent to their savage instincts; but such unorganized and feverish outbursts have been easily repressed. They were not dangerous symptoms. They indicated no chronic and deep-seated social disease. They were simply the temporary aberrations of a few in communities generally sane. They followed no method, and had

no settled purpose. The riotous insurrections of these days are radically different. They are not sudden and unpremeditated explosions, but organized movements, with leaders whose sole function and business is to conduct them. They are carefully planned for the purpose of bringing into alliance with them all related and affiliated bodies in the wide system of organized labor; and they are undertaken not merely to get the immediate advantage of increased wages, but also to force all labor into the system. They are a part of a scheme to drive every workingman into combination with all other workingmen for purposes of offence and defence. Their aim is to strengthen and extend the organization which makes them powerful, so that it shall

be resistless, whether by capital or by labor. In other words, they are fighting for the control and domination of a reorganized social system. The great mass of their followers are honest and well-meaning men, but the policy of the leaders is rule or which the Democrats of West Virginia | ruin; and for the furtherance of it they can always rely on lawless spirits in their own ranks, and on all the lawless elements of society outside of them. If, for instance, the rapine of the switchmen insurgents at Buffalo had not been stopped by military force, every rufflan in the town would have joined with them in the work of destruction; and thence the insurrection would have spread over the State. the labor unions affording it the nucleus of organization.

The ability of society to defend itself against such destructive forces by the exertion of military power is its only present security. That lesson has been taught in New York, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. It must keep armed to resist the assault threatened by the organization, which has been built up by leaders like Sweeney and O'DONNELL. The day has come, alas! when even in this republic the guns of soldiers are necessary for the preservation of

the social structure. That is the fact to which the situation in three of the oldest and greatest States of the Union bears witness to-day. Society is forced to take up arms for its defence against anarchy.

The Michigan Democrats and Anarchy.

We are sorry to say it, but the truth compels us to declare that the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention of Michigan last Wednesday is about as cheap and nasty a sample of demagogism as we have seen lately. Three-fourths of it is a cringe and a crawl before organized labor. At a time when the militia at Homestead and at Buffalo is the sole barrier against anarchy, the Michigan Democrats think themselves called upon to assert that "the civil authorities of the State are constitutional conservators of the peace, and the military should only be called into requisition in cases of great emergency, and then only as aids and subordinates to the civil authorities." However platitudinous this might sound at other times and in other circumstances, at this time and under the existing circumstances it is nothing more or less than a sop to anarchy. Its meaning is eviservient majority the carpet-baggers were dent. If the Michigan Democrats had approve the use of the militia to put down the violence committed by strikers, they would have expressed themselves not a whit more plainly. While actual or virtual war is going on in three States, the platform of the Michigan Democrats is a dis tinct encouragement to the forces of disorder. Then we have a reproof to the corat every polling place, and, with all the porations that seek to protect their property and the lives of their non-union employees

"We denounce the employment by private individ-uals and corporations of armed bodies of men, no mat ter under what pretence, as a menace to the peace and elfare of the country and State, and we demand a the hands of our legislators the enactment of such laws as will in the future prohibit the employment and ses of such forces and provide severe punishmen herefor, to the end that Pinkertonism and kindred organizations may be relegated to obscurity and dis

Not a word of censure for the murderers

of the PINKERTON men, the rioters of Cour d'Alène and Buffalo, the thugs and incendiaries who are doing their best to make the labor unions an abomination and a curse. Not one strong and manly word in defence of the right of freedom of contract and labor. Not one word in denunciation of the brutal and vulgar despots, the Masters and Grand Masters, who are leading organized labor to its ruin. Instead of that we have this putrid buncombe: "Whereas Recent labor troubles at Homestead and

"Whereas, This Convention desires to affirm the

Democratic doctrine that all such disputes should be settled by fair and judicial arbitration; therefore "Resided, That it is the duty of the State Legislature to establish a proper tribunal, with power to summon defendants before it, adjust all disputes, and enforce its judgment by proper process; that we pledge the Democracy of the State of Michigan to the establishment of such a tribunal, when laboring men and labor organizations can have a fair hearing and proper re

If the Michigan Democrats mean a compulsory arbitration, they mean a doctrine and remedy as far removed as possible from Democratic principles and as impossible as squaring the circle. If they mean voluntary arbitration, they mean nothing. They might just as well say that the multiplication table is a remedy for labor troubles.

Next the Michigan Democrats give couple of resolutions protesting against the employment of convict labor in penal and reformatory institutions. Of course, they have nothing to say about or against the Force bill. Men who witness immoral attempts at the subversion of social order in the North with indifference, are not likely to be much concerned about the subversion of social order in the South. Besides, the labor unions are not interested in the Force bill. They are too much engaged in applying

the doctrine of force for their own benefit. Plain talk is best. When the labor anarchs are raging to the top of their bent, no party can afford to pat them on the back or haggle with them for their votes. We are sorry to see the Michigan Democrats doing so. It is a mistake. In the present condition of things it is more than a mistake. The Democratic party outside of Michigan has no stomach for dickering with the labor

that the majority of the Michigan Democrats have. They have been made the victims of a resolution committee composed of imbeciles and speaks.

Bound to Strike, Any Way.

We should like to have Senator PALMER or some other preacher of the doctrine of the right of workmen to perpetual employment, give his views as to the case of the striking switchmen of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad. On Tuesday the officers of that company held a meeting and decided to give the switchmen what they asked for; that is, ten hours should constitute a day's work, with compensation at the rate of twenty-three and twenty-five cents an hour for a day's work, and twenty-five and twenty-seven cents an hour for night work. The switchmen were officially informed that the company granted their request. On Wednesday morning these men, whose grievances had been redressed and their wages raised, went out on strike. They had got everything they wanted, but some of the men employed by other railroads hadn't. So what was the good the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad got by raising the wages of its switchmen at Buffalo? They would have struck if their demands hadn't been complied with, and they struck although their demands had been complied with.

Now we should like to ask Senator PALMER as a Sentimental Anarchist if he thinks these B., R. and P. switchmen are worthy of the boon of permanent employment yet? Wouldn't they "get restless on" their employer? Could they be perpetually employed save by the aid of a ball and a chain?

And we should like to ask any intelligent union workman if he doesn't think that the course of these B., R. and P. switchmen was treacherous to their employers as well as asinine in respect to their own interest. We should like to ask any man of business what sort of contract can bind such fellows, who also appear to have no sense of honor save their fancied obligation to obey the orders of the boss of their union. And we should like to ask every man who has watched strikes with any considerable degree of attention, if the B., R. and P. strike is not a corroboration of a theory for which there is only too much basis, viz., that labor unions often strike for the sake of striking, showing their power, and giving the bosses notoriety.

#### A Customs Case at Saratoga.

A rather remarkable story comes from Saratoga in regard to an alleged violation of the customs laws of the United States.

It seems that a dealer in that village has sent out circulars offering Turkish and Chinese goods for sale at prices fifty per cent. below the prevailing market rates for similar articles. This fact was brought to the attention of a customs inspector who was in Saratoga upon his vacation; and now we are told that the entire collection of rugs, curtains, gowns, and the like, to which the circular relates, and which is worth about \$3,000, has been "detained" by the Government, and, furthermore, that the owner has been "allowed four days to prove that duties were paid on the goods or that they were manufactured in this

country." This strikes us as a very queer proceed ing indeed. It is very much like compelling a man to prove his innocence instead of compelling the accuser to prove the guilt of the accused. Certainly the law does not presume from the mere faut of possession in this country of goods of foreign manufacture that they were smuggled into the United States; nor does it seem to us that the additional fact that the owner offers them for sale at a low price suffices to give rise to such a presumption. It might very well happen that the man should have a collection of foreign pictures or vases or other artistic objects which for some reason he was willing to sell at a sacrifice; and it would be pretty hard if his willingness to do this were held to afford any legal justification to the revenue officers of the United States to ente: his house, take pos-Government unless he could show that the duties had been paid by the original importers five, ten, or fifteen years ago as the case might be.

The laws against smuggling should be enforced, and enforced rigorously, but in prosecuting offences against the revenue laws the Government officers have no right to disregard the ordinary rules of evidence and legal procedure which obtain and proteet accused persons against unfair treatment in criminal prosecutions generally.

Here is a communication which may be perused with a good deal of interest:

"Sta: Is it true that Mr. Harritr, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and Col. Carres, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, are both members of the Catholic Church, stopping at the same hotel in New York, and confessing to the same "The Republican policy seems to be a little different

from what it was in 1888, when Joux C. New had men that President CLEVELAND had filled the department with Roman Catholics. Yours respectfully. "WASHINGTON, Aug. 18."

Whether Messrs. Carren and Harrity stop at the same hotel in New York and confess to the same priest are questions that we cannot answer, because we do not know; but we believe they are both Catholies, and we are glad of it. We should be still more glad if we were perfectly sure that in all cases their religion would govern their acts, for then we should be certain that nothing improper or anti-American would be done by either of them in his

management of the canvass.

It is very desirable that public men, as well s private men, should have religion and should be governed by it. In all our experience we have never known one who had too much. Whether they are Catholics or Protestants is of minor importance so far as their deeds go. If they are truly Christians, they will be governed by the divine principles of the Christian religion; and in regard to the moral conduct of life these are essentially the same, whether taught by Catholics or Protes-

According to our correspondent, the canvass of 1888 was somewhat affected by religious animosities and prejudice, and it is encouraging to be informed that that of 1892 will be comparatively free from them.

Brother TALMAGE of Brooklyn undoubtedly had a talk with the Czar of Russia when few weeks ago. False reports of that talk have been printed in a great many of the papers that come to THE SUN office. The Czar is not a man who talks nonsense, and Brothe TALMAGE is not a man destitute of talent. The dialogue between TALMAGE and the Czar was undoubtedly serious, and it is probable that the Czar did not say much, or speak long. to Talmage. The dislogue was not heard by any American reporter, though it may pos-sibly have been set down by an invisible stenographer in the Czar's service. Brother Tal-MAGE is the only man who can give the world an authentic report of it. We learn that he is in doubt whether he ought to do so, whether it would not be a violation of confidence for him to make a public report of a private interview. It is a delicate question that can be answered only by Brothor Talmage, who alone knows whether the nowder, military uniforms and martial tyrants. For that matter, we don't believe | Czar spoke confidentially or expressed a wil-

linguess that his words should be put in print We can say, however, that Brother TALMAGE will certainly be justified in denouncing the bogus reports of the Czar-Talmage talk that are appearing in some of our papers. In these reports both Brother Talmaon and the Caar are represented as speaking in a way that neither of them could have spoken. It is duty which TALMAGE owes to the Cear, who accorded him an interview, to denounce the forgers who are giving currency to falsehood, ven though the Czar may not have authorized him to publish a truthful report of his re-

Some of the irreconcilable opponents of Mr. CLEVELAND, who are not Republicans and not Protectionists, are beginning to understand that there is an unexpected and remarkable probability of his election on the alluniting issue of no Force bill, no Negro Domination.

A correspondent wishes to know whom we should nominate as the American Poet Laureate if that office existed in this country. We can safely say that peither Dr. HOLMES nor Mr. Whitries, both of whom are octoge-narians, would accept the office at this time of their life. We have perhaps twelve or fifteen middle-aged or youthful posts of very good quality in the United States, as many as five of whom live in this city; and it is from among these five that a Poet Laureate might be chosen if we had a functionary of that kind and title in the United States. Which one of the five would we put in nomination and vote for? We know. He is a real poet, even though he may not have turned out any poems like those of Lord TENNYSON, the English Poet Laureate. We would rather not give his name just now. We hold that the American Poet Laurente, if we ever set up a func tionary of that description, ought to be elected universal suffrage by the Australian

We trust there is no IAMS in the ranks of the And no PULITZER.

How petty the question of the duty on wool now seems!

The first session of the Catholic Summer School in New London closes this week in a satisfactory way. The course of instruction has been excellent; the themes of study had been well chosen; the large staff of professors have striven faithfully in the school's service, and we cannot doubt that the whole body of students have been benefited by the instruction given to them in philosophy, science, and literature. We may suggest that it would be worth while to publish in book form the various courses of lectures that have been delivered at New London, and we are sure that the volume would be useful to a large number of people. We are confident that every one of the lecturers will agree with us when we say that there could be no more choice chapters in such a volume than those giving the lectures upon SHARE-SPEARS and his plays by Dr. MAURICE FRANCIS Egan of Notre Dame University, in Indiana. Dr. Egan not only charmed his hearers at the Summer School, but he propounded ideas about he plays and their author that would surely be found instructive by every Shakespearean

We could speak as highly of all the other lecturers as of Dr. EGAN.

"It is not a small task to find out how the matter of the universe was made. The task is hard."—
President Present's Address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Indeed it is. It is a task infinitely beyond the power of the human mind. Time spent at the task is wasted. Any man who undertakes the task endangers his reason. The task is not within the compass of science.

For some reason or other the Chautauquans have this year ignored a subject which excited their souls last year, and which was debated and illustrated by them to the entervantage of funny writers. We mean the reform of the dress of women. It filled the mind of Chautauqua a year ago. It was taken up in a passionate way by lecturers of both sexes, who evolved a whole lot of ideas about it. We were enabled to print pictures in elucidation of some of these ideas. The debate did not come to an end, and notice was given that it would be continued at the session of this year. Is there any good reason why it has been ignored for the past two months, while the humorists and reformers have been watching the proceedings?

this year have been heavy laden, such as BROWNING'S poems, Greek art, oriminal law. Assyrian relics, Delsartism, anthropology. original sin, and so on. We should think that time might yet be found before adjournmen for a general shindy about divided skirts and

## We Make Answer to a Swindler.

From the World of yesterday, For Sweet Charity Sake." I.-THE BOLD DEFIANCE. From The Sun of Aug. C.

If it (the World) will furnish to the editor of the Fribure, Mr. Donald Nicholson, one scintilla of proof that the matter in question (the interview with Schiars RELLI) came by cable, or had any atom of the founds tion ascribed to it in the World, we will give a thousand dollars to the Tribune's Fresh Air Fund.

II.-LESS BOLD. From The Sun of Aug. 8. Our charge that certain cable despatches printed in the World were concocted here in New York cannot be dismissed by the production of the forms of a cable

company filled in with a copy of the alleged despatches III,-ADMISSION. From The Sun of Aug. 9. A reporter of THE SUN called the attention yesterday of Mr. Donald Nicholaou, the editor of the Tribune, to an article in Sunday's World, in which Mr. Nicholson was

quoted as having given a decision respecting the qual-ity of certain cable despatches printed in the World. "Were any cable despatches submitted to you!" "Yes, one purporting to be the Scurarannia despatch the other the Busanca interview. But I declined to exsubmitted fore all the earmarks of genuine cible despates
11.—OFFICIAL RYDERCE.

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DU TRIBURAPES DE PARIS NEW YORK.

84 BROAD St., STATION, August 6th, 1892. 

I heroby certify that the cable message containing the interview with Schiarannia, printed in the World of August 5th, was brought over our cable from Milan vi London on August 4th as a World special.
For the French Atlantic Cable Co.

T.-TAIN ATTEMPT TO BAISE \$1,000. The Fritume has not yet acknowledged the receipt of \$1,000 for its Fresh Air Fund from its neighbor, Tax The hundred suffering children who might obtain a new lease of life through the addition of \$1,000 to the

Pribuse's Fresh Air Fund, still await an opportunity to Yes. And on the same conditions we will add \$10,000 to the Tribune's fund. This in-

# cident, take notice, is not yet ended.

From the Atlanta Constitution.
If you don't think the country's safe, jes' take a look where the melon vines are running an a-coverin up the ground.
Where the cotton bells are bendin, with their fleesy clouds o' will.
An the tall corn is a rustlin of its blades from left to right.

If you don't think the country's safe, jes' stand an' At the moralight on the clear an' the moralight on the still, distance are remain an' a-kickin' up the dual, an' the nigger an' the 'gater is jes' full enough to bust.

If you don't think the country's safe-but what's the use to taik!
She's a goin' on to glory in the fastest kind o' walk!
Au' there, peace shough, an' pleaty, an' she wears a smill face. Roundabout Inference. He (snapicionaly)—Has any other fellow ever kinged on, Marguerite!
She-Ko, Horatio, Why do you are As she draw a up to the table where the world's a sayin' She-No. Horatio. Why do you ask !

THE SUPREME ISSUE.

No Other Matter so Momentous to South From the Norfalk Landmark A bayonet behind every ballot. That is the

From the Atlanta Constitution

From the New Orleans Timer Democrat.

Now that the Republicans have thrown off

the mask, and boldly advocate the Force bill.

this brought them before, and what it threat-

From the Courier-Journal,

WARRINGTON, Aug. 13.-The position taken

by the Democratic press on the Force bill has thoroughly aroused the Republican campaign

this question in the Republican platform.

From the Richmond Dispairs.

tutions of which we boast are not equal to the

task of protecting our people from oppression

and wrong under the operation of a law which

would reduce the States to the condition of

not to allow sleep to our eyes until after the

8th of November next, when we expect to bury

the Republican malignants out of sight once

for all, and to be able to assure the people of

the whole world that Liberty yet has a home

issue. That is why they are trying to dodge it

y, of no practical effect in the near future, and

simply as a declaration in favor of the use of

Federal power to prevent negro disfranchise-

The Force bill presents a question at least as

be revolutionized so as to protect the people

tariff reform can be effected. On the other

and a Republican House of Representatives

would precipitate Federal control of elections

upon the country as soon as the new Congress should open, and there is every reason to be-

lieve that the revolution would be hastened by

the action of an extra session after inaugura-

tion in 1893; so that even next year's elections

would be held under the domination of Federal

bayonets wherever excuse could be found in

At any rate, there would be no other Con-

gress thereafter elected by the people of the

States under local laws, and Mr. Cleveland's

forecast of long-continued control of the party

of private plunder through public license

bility of making the United States Senate

consummation, which the Republican Senate.

as well as the Republican House and the Re-

publican President, would be bound to bring

The Minneapolis platform declares for the

the party to unlimited Federal direction of

elections everywhere. President Harrison

drove the iniquitous measure through the

House and exhausted the resources of power

and patronage of the Executive branch of the

Government in the effort to dragoon it through

man of prominence, from McKinley and Al-

drich down, who is not irrevocably committed

to the force policy, and such pledges and dec-

larations have been as frequent and as strong

during the present Congress as they were

during the last. To federalize all elections.

and destroy at its source the autonomy and sovereignty of the people of the States, is the

one proposition from which the Republican

The reflection of Harrison would be taken

as a popular order to subvert home rule suf-

frage and an all-sufficient warrant for the en-

actment of a measure even more radical and

revolutionary than the infamous bill which so

parrowly failed of passage by the Senate after

sion of the election laws and the enthrone

again be peacefully enforced throughout the

There is no other question so vital, so press.

ocalities and to all interests throughout the

THE QUESTION ABOUT MARS.

A Letter from the Hev. Pather Searle.

article speaks are taken account of, but that we are

dealing not with possibilities but with probabilities; it is quite possible that animals may be circulating round the sun as planets on their own account. Also, I may

tate that the lecture in question was given from

carefully prepared manuscript, which will be pub-lished. What I actually did say will then be better seen;

but unfortunately the interest in the subject will at

To help to abate it immediately, it may be as well to

call attention to a fact which any one can verify for

himself; that is, that even under the present very fa

orable circumstances an object twenty miles in

diameter on Mars would subtend about a tenth of a second of arc, which every astronomer knows is a very

difficult thing to be certain of; markings of this width

m Mars would be extremely delicate, and of course

those only two or three miles wide much more so. It is quite plain therefore that it is not at all likely that

anything can ever be seen on the planet which can

It is pretty safe to say that no astronomer really be-lieves the celebrated so-called "causis" to be anything

Had His Reason.

Mrs. Dix-I was ashamed of you, Ephraim, to dust

the chair you sat on at Mrs. Henshaw's. I saw her lit-tle boy watching you. Dix-I saw him, too. I'm too old a fish to be caught

sonably be declared to be the work of inhabitanta

hat time have somewhat abated.

but straits or arms of the sea.

United States.

party cannot vary if successful in November.

the Senate. There is no Republican states.

Force bill in unmistakable terms, and pledges

Democratic in time to prevent this deplorable

would be verified. There would be no proba-

voting for a United States official.

about without delay.

hand, the election of a Republican Fresident

by representing it as a matter of theory mere-

in America. From the Standay Mercury.

power in the hands of the Republicans.

the Republican party.

ens them with to-day.

THE FIGHT AGAINST MOALEER. A Personal Gradge Which Menaces Dom

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—No event in the po-litical history of Philadelphia has ever caused etrine of the Force bill-that is the theory of such an outbreak of popular feeling as that which greets the open efforts of the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee to de-Division in the South means negro dominafeat the renomination of Congressman William tion, engineered and sustained by the Federal McAleer, of the district so long represented by Samuel J. Randall. The perniclous party rules make it casy to accomplish McAleer's The Force bill will not be eliminated until defeat in a convention, while a cunningly dovised ballot law, engineered through the Legisthe people of the United States have rebuked lature by the Republican friends of Harrity. the party that stands for the Force bill by givwould make it possible to secure McAleer's ing it an overwhelming and everlasting defeat.

defeat as an independent candidate. The opposition to McAleer has centred upon Assistant District Attorney W. W. Ker as the man to make the battle. As to the sinews of war, no better or more graphic explanation as to how they are to be secured can be given than in the following from an afternoon paper of yesterday:

"The Ker people are expecting that Mr. Harrity will divert some of the National Committee stuff into the Third district fight. That would be a good scheme, indeed. Let the money come right along."

managers. They are alarmed over the situa-tion, and feel that urgent and effective meas-The best informed men here say that Mr. ures must be taken at once to meet this gather-Harrity will turn all the batteries of the ing dissatisfaction over the declarations made National Committee, influence as well as in the Republican platform. It is thoroughly finance, upon the Third district Congressman. believed by some of the prominent Republi-Ker is by no means rich, and to raise a camcans in this city that Harrison has become so paign fund for his election is practically imperplexed by the situation that in his formal letter of acceptance, which will appear within a short time, he will either say nothing on the subject of a Force bill, or else modify to a considerable extent the sentiments expressed on The Force bill is the evil of evils. Mr. Wesley ronounced slavery to be the sum of all villainies. So the Democrats may pronounce the Force bill the sum of all the villainies which now threaten the perpetuity of our free in-

stitutions. The government established by our fathers could not live long after it had been changed by the Force bill into a grand consolidated despotism. The political instimere satraples. Yes, the Force bill is the sum of all the Republican villainies and warns us

finance, upon the Third district Congressman. Ker is by no means rich, and to raise a campaign fund for his election is practically impossible. The followers of Harrity say he would be justified in diverting campaign funds to secure Ker's election if he is the "regular" nominee and they fully expect it to be done, as the State is hopelessly lepublican and the plea will be the saving of a Democratic Congressman in the aiready small delegation.

During the Speakership contest McAleer became the recognized friend of Lieutenant-diovernor Sheehan and the New York delegation. His vote at the critical moment did much to make Crisp successful, and Harrity saw in the new alliance dangerfor his political prestige. He was battling for admission to the National Committee as the successor of William L. Soott, and McAleer was determined that ex-Congressman Ker. now Clerk of the House, should be the man. The committee admitted Harrity after Ker's withdrawal, and the threat was then made that McAleer should be defeated for renomination.

A now turn in the fight has just developed which may make ex-Secretary Whitney and the true friends of the party call a halt on the ambitious Chairman. The Gallagher case, in which New York Irishmen were specially interested, is destined to play an important part in the contest. McAleer's services in securing the passage of the resolution instructing the State Department to look into the Doctor's imprisonment and secure, if possible, his release and return to his Brooklyn home, is warmly commended by Irishmen become over Harrity's effort to defeat McAleer that a widespread movement to slaughter the whole licket, if it is done, is on foot.

The committee of twenty-one Irishmen will next week wait upon Mr. Whitney and domand that the opposition of Harrity be withdrawn.

Every newspaper in Philadelphia, with the exception of Col. McClure's Timer, has proclaimed for McAleer's reelection. The editor is serviced in the papelar of the popular side. McClure is endeavoring to force a Republican nominat The Republicans are afraid of the Force bill ment in Southern States. These pretences are practical and more imminent than does the tariff issue. The tariff, unfortunately, cannot instead of the monopolies, so long as there remains a Republican Senate dominated by the plutocrats. With a Democratic House and President the country will have to wait at least until the middle of the coming Presidenharder one, but the I tial term before any satisfactory and general

### THE SOLID SOUTH. Is It to be Broken Up This Year?

From the Port-Express.
Peter Turner, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, has been nominated for Governor by the Democrats of that State. The press and the people of Tennessee speak of him familiarly as "Old Pete," and mean no offence by it, for he is highly esteemed, and is, indeed, one of the most popular men in the South. He was born in Jasper, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1827, and is therefore, nearly 65 years of

age. Nearly half of these years have been

| Hom. | Rep. | Pro. | Pho. | 128,191 | 107,077 | - 20,514 | 153,270 | 124,090 | 1,151 | 9,180 | 145,759 | 188,188 | 5,969 | 19,791 | 113,549 | 76,081 | 11,082 | 87,468 | its adoption by the House of Czar Reed. If iss4. 153.270 184.090 1.151 9.180
iss8. 163.770 188.88 6.090 19.781
iss0. 113.549 76.081 11.082 37.468
In Georgia the Democrats have renominated Governor Northern. He obtained the nomination two years ago because of the strength of the Alliance element in the Democratic party, not because he was the choice of the Democratic leaders. His Administration, however, has been satisfactory to the Democracy, and there was no thought of refusing a renomination. Two years ago Mr. Northern was elected without onposition. This year, however, there are two thekets in the field against him, and a third may be added to-day at the meeting of the Republican State Convention, aithough Republican endorsement of William L. Peck, the People's party candidate for Governor, has been suggested. The election will be Oct. 5.

The result of the election in Alabama en Aug. I is a pluraility, on the face of the returns, of something like 10.000 for Governor Jones, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Kolb, the Alliance candidate, claims to have been elected in order to make up a majority for Jones. A close contest in Alabama was expected, for we said that Kolb's nomination meant a desperate catagatan and uncertain results. The probability is that if the votes had been counted honestly in Alalama, Kob would have had a majority; but it is altogether likely that Jones, being in possession of the office, will stay there. This will only serve to make matters worse in the end, however, for a combination may be made between the Alliance, the People's party, and the flepurileans, whereby the Democracy will lose the electoral vot of the State.

A lively campaign is promised in Louisians. For the Farmer's Alliance, by a vote of more than four to one, has decided to support the candidate of the People's party. Cleveland be not chosen President, the subverment of central despotism over our polling places, from Maine to Florida, will surely be accomplished with but little delay. A selfperpetuating centralized government would never alter its policy so long as the country holds together. The popular will would never Hence the Force bill issue lies at the root of all others, and takes precedence of them in respect of time as well as of importance. ing, or so universal in its consequence to all To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: My attention has been called to your remarks based on a supposed ex-tract from a lecture lately given by me at New Lonton. It is perhaps auflicient to remark that the words given were not uttered by me. but were simply an at-tempt of the reporter to get my general drift. I will, hewever, add that all the possibilities of which your

han four to one, has decided to support the andidate of the People's party.

A break of some sort in the solid South seems very likely this year.

What Nort of Management is This?

To the Euron or Inc Sun-Sir. "What sort of railroad management is that of the Lackawanna and Western!" - a question which you propound to your readers in to-day's paper - might well be repeated by a number of indignant persons who were unfortunate enough to be passengers on one of its trains last night. The train which left New York last night at 6 o'clock, and was due at 7:17 at West Summit, on the Possaic and Delaware branch, was held at Summit for July one hour and a bull an arting the arrival of a special exercion train from take the action. The regular train contained a familier of pessengers who were almost to rach their declinations on time self-torir indignant protests were of no avail, and they were held pris-mer for the time mentioned. Passengers for West summit reached that station at self-innained the distance of 22 miss from New York in two and tarresquarter hours. The action of the road was otherarchies. The Pr and D. train could have made its run on time and returned for the excursionists, or, better still, a special train could have been told for thesia at Summit. But the pig-fie side management accuse to make the accommodation of its passengers a secondary consideration, and, because the road is subject to no competition, they are stilledy at the intercy.

25: Boardway, New York July 10, 1892. due at 7 17 at West Summit, on the Passate and Delaher are entirely at its mercy. 257 Buostoway, New Your, Aug. 19, 1892.

Under Palse Colors. Justice-What did this young man do! Officer-Met a nurse girl in the park and churked her

under the chin.

Justice-Young man, you are charged with impersenating an officer How do you plead t

FUNERAL OF MR. BOSTWICK, His Was the First Death in a Family of

Five Children. MAMARONECE, Aug. 19.-At "Fridhelm," the beautiful summer home of the late Jabes A. Bostwick, at Orienta Point, overlooking the Sound, this afternoon his simple funeral services were held. The Rev. Dr. Armitage, late pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, a ifelong friend of the dead millionaire, conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's and the Rev. Samuel Alman, pastor of Emanuel Baptist

Church, New York. The Rev. Mr. Alman read selections of Soripture and Dr. Greer offered prayer, closing with the Lord's Prayer, in which all the people

Dr. Armitago followed with an address. He was with difficulty able to restrain his emotion. Owing to the shortness of the time at his disposal, he said he would not give so extended a sketch of the life of Mr. Bostwick as he would be glad to do, but he would probably

tended a sketch of the life of Mr. Bostwick as he would be glad to do, but he would probably prepare an appropriate address to be delivered before his old parishioners when they returned in the fail.

At the close of the address an opportunity was afforded the people to view the remains, which were enclosed in a plain casket covered with flowers.

Many well-known people were present including a large number of his business associats. Among them were H. M. Flagler and wife. A. M. McGregor. William Rocksfeller. James M. Constable. Hicks Arnold. 1a. H. Niles, William F. Dodge, F. D. Tappan, William V. Brokaw, W. H. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Dar, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Andrews. H. H. Hogers, E. V. Carv. F. H. Bell. Benjamin Brewster, James McGee, Mr. and Mrs. Cognate Hoyt, Lawrence Jacob, Adrian Iselin, William T. Cornell, Robert Potter, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Potter, Dr. E. M. Clark, William H. Macr, C. B. Tedcastie, Mr. and Mrs. U. D. Eddy, W. B. Dickerman, M. Hailou and wife. Henry Hentz, William G. Rold, J. Powell, George W. Hall, A. Douglase, J. D. Archbald, A. J. Pouch, H. L. Hotchkiss, Clement Gould, R. G. Rathbone, H. H. Hutchings, Thos, I. Russhmore, E. H. Weatherbee and wife, J. R. Hegemaa and wife, George Dimmock, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Tobey, Mr. and Mrs. William Bliss, Thomas F. Oakes, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Starbuck, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Metcall, Alexander Taylor, Sr.; Mr. and Mrs. Nilliam Bliss, Thomas F. Oakes, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Starbuck, W. L. Bostwick's death is the first in a family of five children, three, a brother and two

Towie, W. L. Bostwick, a cousin, and Bradford Rhodes.

Mr. Bostwick's death is the first in a family of five children, three, a brother and two sisters, older than himself, and one, a sister, younger. The brother, A. F. Bostwick of Beyille, O., was present at the funeral.

The interment will not take place until the return of the two daughters. Mrs. Morrell and Mrs. Carstairs, from Europe. The body will be placed in the receiving vault at Woodlawn to morrow. to-morrow.

It has been authoritatively announced that Mr. Bostwick's death was due to the rupture of a blood vessel in the spinal cord.

AT LAW ABOUT HAMMOCKS.

The Travers Brothers Say Their Patents Have Been Jufringed On.

The Travers Brothers Company, manufacturers of hammocks, made an application in the United States Circuit Court vesterday for an injunction to restrain the American Cordage Company from infringing on three of their patents. Vincent P. Travers in his affidavit alleges that the American Cordage Company is in conspiracy with the National Trust Cordage Company to down his company. The National Trust Cordage Company has a capital stock of \$15,000,000, and Mr. Travers says that when they could not buy his company they set up the American Cordage Company to run the Travers Company out of business. The Travers Company has its factory at 526-

536 West Fifty-second street. The American Cordage Company opened a factory on June

Cordage Company opened a factory on June 28 at 015 West Fifty-second street, and by offering higher wiges it got the overseer of the Travers Company. Alexander J. Napier, and fifty girls who had been employed by the Travers Brothers Company. In addition to this Mr. Travers says that the American Cordage Company is making use of three of his patents.

G. Weaver Loper, the Treasurer of the American Cordage Company, denies the charge of conspiracy and says that his company has employed no underhand methods in engaging the old employees of the Travers Company. They have simply offered higher wages. He also denies the charge that the American Cordage Company has been infringing on the patents of the Travers Brothers Company. He says that his company is using methods in its manufacture of hammocks that are common in Mexico, and that the Travers Company has no right to claim them as private property.

22, 1827, and is therefore, nearly 65 years of age. Nearly half of these years have been spent in the public service, civil and military. In April, 1891, he organized the First Tennesses Confederate Industry, better known as the "Hog Drivers," and joined the Confederate from in Virginia in the following May, He served throughout the war and was wounded several times. When the connects was over he resumed the practice of law. In 1870 he was elected to the Supreme Court, and in 1883 he was reelected. In 1887 he became Chief Justica.

The political situation in Tennessee is not a pleasant one, so far as the Democracy is concerned, and the November contest is likely to be closs. The present Governor of Tennessee is not a pleasant one, so far as the Democracy is concerned, and the November contest is likely to the Canadian New Lengland colony in the fact that the Alliance element had captured the Democracy in possible, and, after making unsuccessful contests in several counties, he withdrew from the race, leaving. 'Old Pate' a clear track.

The Republicans of Tennessee have nominated George W. Winstead for Governor, and an effort is now making to arrange a fusion between the Republicans and the Lopple's party winstead for Governor, and an effort is now making to arrange a fusion between the Republicans and the Lopple's party of the Logislature. Another plan that has been discussed is for a fusion on the electors, with separate State tickets. We have no doubt that the Republicans and People's party of the Republicans and the Lopple's party of the Republicans and the Lopple's party of the Republicans and People's party of the Republicans and Peo

charge of emmigration said to-day that he intended pushing his scheme for drawing settlers into Canada from Dakota, Montana, and Missourt, where at present a large corps of Government agents are at work among the farmers of those States, holding out inducements to them to emmigrate to the Canadian Northwest.

Arrangements have just been completed for locating a large number of Crofter families in the Northwest Territories in addition to those being brought out from Scotland by the British Columbian Government. Minister Dewdney says that the Government has decided to leave no stone unturned to insure the populating of the Territories, and that for the future a vigorous and aggressive policy will be carried out as he considers that the importance of settling Manitoba and the Northwest Territories will justify the lavish expenditure of money to attain that end.

AFTER SEVENTEEN YEARS Daniel Burnes Hears from His Boy, Who

was Kidnapped in March, 1875, Recently Superintendent Byrnes received a communication from Edward Burnes of Seattle, asking him to make inquiries about his father. Daniel Burnes, from whom, he explained, he had been separated since 1875, at which time his family lived in Brooklyn. Superintendent Eyrnes's correspondent in the far West promised to give further details just as soon as he received information about his father. Superintendent Byrnes referred the letter to the police authorities in Brooklyn, and yesterday Inspector MacKellar gave out and yesterday Inspector MacKellar gave out the result of his investigation. He found a Daniel Burnes living at 769% Dean street, whose six-year-old son Edward mysteriously disappeared in March. 1875. Two strangers a man and woman, it was said at the time, had kidnapned the boy while he was playing in front of his home. The relatives and friends of the missing boy, alded by the police authorities, made a long search, but could never learn what had become of the boy, and long ago he was given up as lost for good. Mr. Burnes was overjoyed when he received the news from Seattle, and telegraphed to his supposed son to send him further particulars at once.

Mr. Jay Gould at His Home at Irvington. Mr. Jay Gould did not come down to his Irvington to rest after his trip from the Wost. Mr. George Gould was busy all day with the affairs of the various corporations in which he and his father are interested, and could only give a few minutes to a Sun reporter who sought an interview. He said that his father had returned much improved in health and had thoroughly enjoyed his visit to the Western country. Mr. George Gould went yester day afternoon to his summer house in the Catekills, and will not return until Monday.

Close of the Catholic Summer School,

New London, Aug. 10.-The session of the Catholic summer school was formally closed to-day, a farewell address being delivered by President Sheedy. He declared that the ses-President Sheedy. He declared that the sessions of the school would be continued next summer at a time and place that would be determined hereafter. Sessions will be held during the country. On a test vote of popularity to-day for a site for the school next year. New London received 147 votes to 38 for the Thousand Islands and 21 for Lake Champiain.

No Knocking Down. From fac (Missy Neve steered.
" What did hiss Marvin do when you kissed her ?" Rung it up on a little bell punch she carries."

Asihmatic troubles pleurisy pains, and inflamed throats are overcome and healed by Dr. D. Jayne's Kapectershit—for fifty years an approved stand-by for all coughs and colds.—Ade-